



GEIRIOG RURAL DISTRICT

COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT.

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Thomas Kenrick Hughes, M.B. CH.B. D.P.H.

including

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR & SURVEYOR.

R. W. Aubrey, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

for the

YEAR ENDED 31st. DECEMBER, 1964.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the

main results of the paper.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the

main results of the paper.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the

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main results of the paper.

5. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the

# CEIRIOG RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

## ANNUAL REPORT 1964.

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health and vital statistics of the Ceiriog Rural District for the year ended December 31st. 1964.

The incidence of infectious disease was low for there were no serious epidemics during the year. However there were repercussions of the Typhoid outbreak at Aberdeen due to infected tinned meats. Precautions had to be taken to prevent the sale of similar brands of tinned meat in the shops in our District. This shows the importance of strictly enforcing the Food and Hygiene regulations.

Meat inspection is carefully carried out at our slaughter houses to ensure that only meat in a sound and healthy condition is sold to the public.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 came into force during 1964 and require that all these places must be inspected by the Public Health Inspectors to see that they comply with the regulations. However the improvements can be staggered over a period up to 1966.

We were very fortunate in securing the services of an additional Public Health Inspector now that all this extra work has to be done. Our District is a large one covering 63,269 acres but has a scattered population. The main centre of population is at Chirk while the Tanat and Ceiriog Valleys hold the other villages of note. Chirk is mainly English speaking while the two valleys are Welsh speaking but the three areas manage to make quite a happy combination.

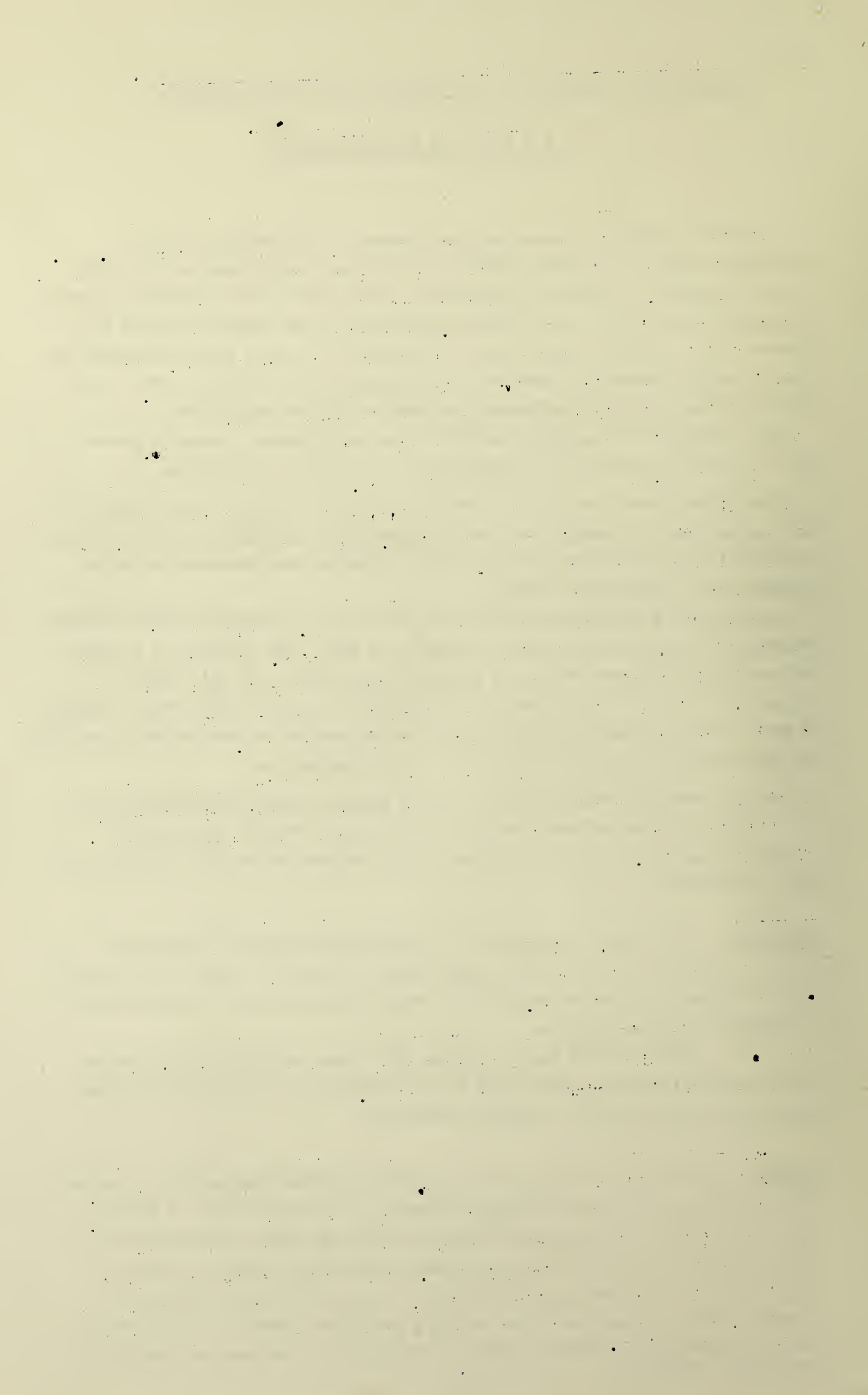
The new Secondary Modern School is taking shape in Chirk and will bring back to the fold the older children who had to go to school outside the district.

This is expected to open in 1965 and should enhance the status of Chirk in the field of Education.

POPULATION - The estimated population as given by the Registrar General was 7,240 as compared to 7,260 in 1963, which shows a slight fall of 20. The flow of population from the district has not been severe and may cease if industries can be persuaded into the District.

Much is being done to further this cause including the proposals for a new sewage disposal works which will be necessary to cope with increasing outfall when new industries commence operations.

BIRTHS - There was a total of 116 live births notified during 1964 as compared to 105 in 1963. This shows a welcome increase of 11 in the number of births. The births included 66 boys and 50 girls so giving the boys a majority of 16. There were 4 illegitimate births among these comprising 3 boys and 1 girl as compared to 3 (1 boy and 2 girls) in 1963. Most of the births take place in hospitals which include the Chirk Hospital, Llangollen Hospital and The Maelor Hospital, Wrexham, but some from the Tanat Valley go to the Oswestry Hospital as being more convenient.



BIRTHS - The number of children born at home is about one third of the total births. Although a good domiciliary service is provided it is not made full use of consequently hospitals tend to get hard pressed to cope with admissions which results in premature discharge in a few days. These conditions could be avoided if fuller use was made of the domiciliary service, so that more mothers would be confined in their homes.

BIRTH RATE (Comparability factor 1.12).

The birth rate was 17.40 but when adjusted for comparison with England and Wales came to 19.49. The birth rate for England and Wales was 18.4 so our district rate is higher than the national rate this year.

STILL BIRTHS - There was only one still birth registered in 1964 as compared to two in 1963. The still birth rate was 8.55 as compared to 16.3 for England and Wales.

DEATHS - There was a total of 73 deaths during 1964 as compared to 86 deaths in 1963 and 95 in 1962. These figures show a gradual decrease in the number of deaths during the past 3 years which is an indication of the improving condition of the health of the community. The deaths included 38 men and 35 women so that only 3 more men died than women whereas 16 more men than women died in 1963. The number of deaths are given in age groups which shows that 63 died over the age of 55 years while only 10 died under the age of 55, one being an infant death.

DEATH RATE (Comparability factor) 1.01.

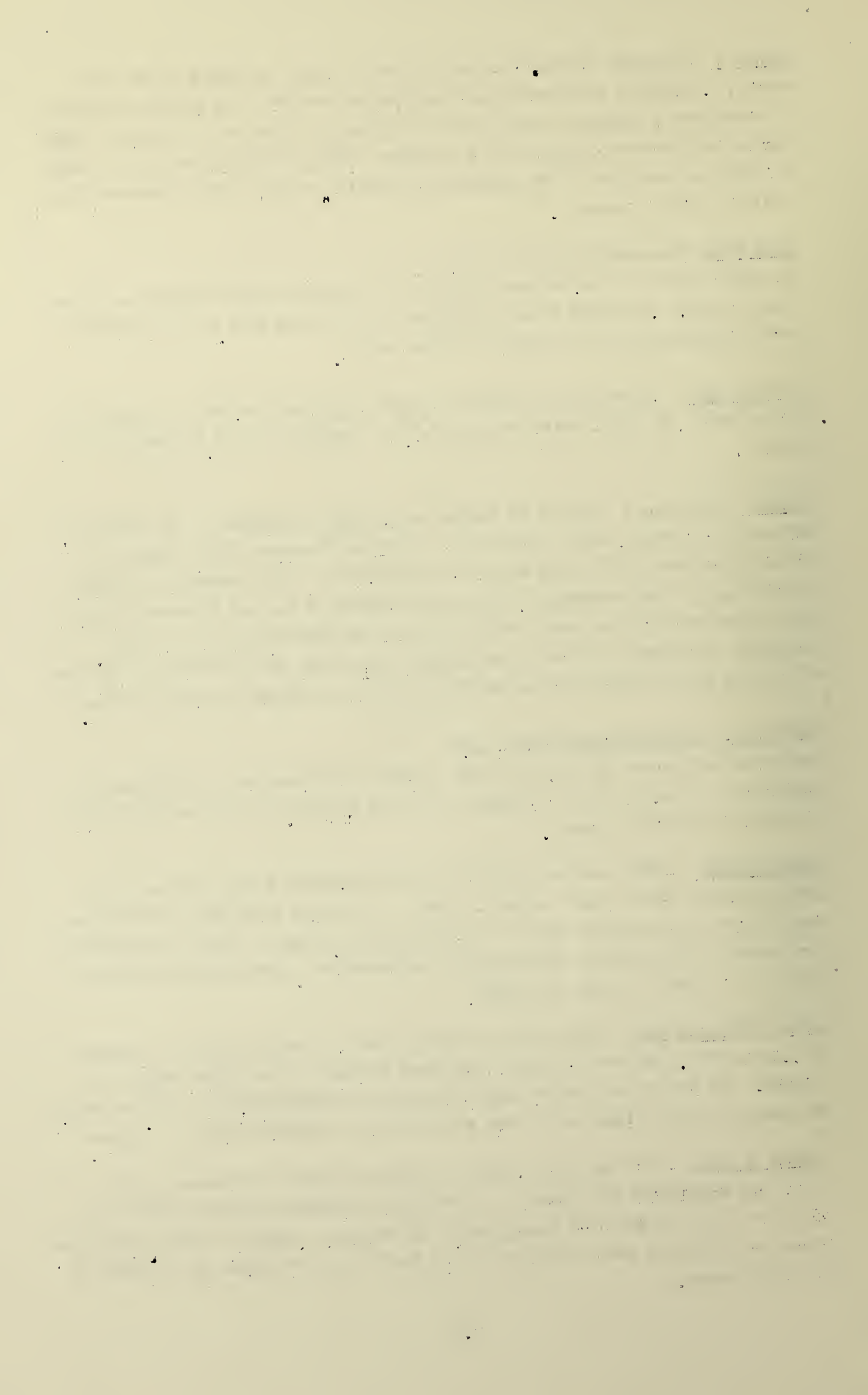
The crude death rate was 10.08 but when adjusted for comparison with England and Wales came to 10.18. That for England and Wales was 11.3 so that our death rate is below the national figure.

INFANT DEATHS - There was only 1 infant death registered during 1964 and also during 1963 but there were 4 deaths in 1962. We can feel that 1964 and 1963 have been satisfactory years in respect of infant deaths. Some of them are unavoidable for reasons of prematurity and congenital malformations. The baby who died was a girl who died under the age of 1 week.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE - The infant mortality rate for 1964 was 8.62 as compared to 9.52 in 1963. The rate is lower this year because of the larger number of births. Our rate is well below that for England and Wales which was 20.0 which is the lowest national figure up to date so we may feel satisfied with our figure.

CAUSES OF DEATH - The two main causes of death each year are diseases of the heart and circulation and cancer. Together these diseases were responsible for 55 of the total deaths of 73 leaving only 18 that were caused by other conditions. There were 38 deaths due to diseases of the heart and circulation and included 16 men and 22 women.





CAUSES OF DEATH -An analysis of these deaths shows that 12 were due to strokes affecting 10 women and 2 men, 9 were due to coronary thrombosis which killed 7 men and 2 women. This is much less than last year when 15 people died of this disease. Deaths from coronary disease are on the increase throughout England and Wales as a whole and the disease is usually associated with overeating and a sedentary life. More exercise would do most people a lot of good. Cancer caused 17 deaths chiefly affecting the stomach, lungs and lymphatic tissues. There were 3 deaths from cancer of the lung which included 2 men and 1 women all over 55 years. This compares with 4 men who died of lung cancer in 1963. Although lung cancer has not increased in our District, it continues to increase in the country as a whole. The Medical Research Council still puts much of the blame for this on excessive smoking of cigarettes but campaigns to reduce the smoking habit have not met with much success so far. There were no deaths from suicide but 3 deaths were due to accidents, two of which were motor vehicle accidents which killed 2 young men between 15 and 25 years of age.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OVER NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The law requires that all notifiable infectious disease should be notified to the District M.O.H. as soon as they are suspected or diagnosed by the medical practitioner. Now that practitioners have so much clerical work to do, notifications tend to be neglected.

The Health Department depends on receiving prompt notification in order to put into operation any necessary preventive measures, as was done at Aberdeen to control the Typhoid outbreak with such successful results.


There was a total of 102 cases of infectious disease notified in 1964 as compared to 84 cases notified in 1963, which shows a slight increase.

Measles was the most prevalent infection and 92 cases were notified as compared to 80 cases in 1963. One case of food poisoning was notified from hospital as the symptoms developed while she was there. The rest of the family were investigated in their home but no other cases were found.

There were 5 new cases of Tuberculosis notified as compared to 4 in 1963.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY. - The Mass Radiography Unit visited Chirk in 1964 to X-Ray the general population. 143 persons were X-rayed including 73 men and 70 women, only 1 required further investigation.

IMMUNISATION and VACCINATION. - The practice of introducing mass protection by means of immunisation and vaccination has had the most spectacular results in recent years. We find that those once most dreaded infections, smallpox and diphtheria are no longer epidemic in this country. Poliomyelitis and Whooping cough are also diminishing in frequency of attack and severity of the disease. In past years these infections were the chief killers of young children but this is no longer the case today.



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IMMUNISATION - A triple antigen is used to protect infants against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. It is given at the age of 3 months in three doses by injection at intervals of a month. Booster doses are given at the age of 18 months to maintain the protection, 28 babies received primary doses, 22 children received boosting doses.

VACCINATION against SMALL POX. - People have little fear of smallpox because they never see cases of the disease. The main danger of an outbreak is when persons from abroad come here by sea or air and may bring the infection with them great care is taken at the sea and airports to detect such cases and put them in quarantine. Only 10 children were vaccinated during 1964, no adults were done.

POLIO VACCINATION - There have been no cases of Polio among children in our district for over 10 years but one elderly man contracted the infection in 1963. Epidemics among children occurred over 10 years ago and the effects are still to be seen in a crippled teenager. The practice of polio vaccination has greatly reduced the incidence of this dangerous infection but it is of vital importance that all children and adults up to the age of 40 years should seek protection. The number of persons vaccinated during 1964 was not very encouraging. 14 Children under 3 years received primary doses, 43 children aged 2 - 7 years received boosting doses. It was disappointing to find that no adults came for protection. They are running the risk of infection quite as much as children and should not delude themselves that they are safe.

CHIROPODY SERVICE - This service is provided by the County Council for the benefit of elderly people who are very subject to painful foot complaints and require regular treatment by a fully trained chiropodist. There is only one clinic held in the Ceiriog District for this purpose and this is held at Chirk. Patients are seen by appointment and are given half an hour for each treatment.

The service is functioning well in Chirk for no persons were waiting for first treatment at the end of the year. There were 55 persons on the register and 12 sessions were held each quarter. Persons can be referred for treatment by the General Practitioner or Health Visitor by sending their names to the County M.O.H. There is no domiciliary treatment given at present owing to shortage of staff. The County hope to appoint an additional Chiropodist for East Denbighshire before long, at present there is only one chiropodist for the whole of East Denbighshire so that he cannot possibly cope with all the work.

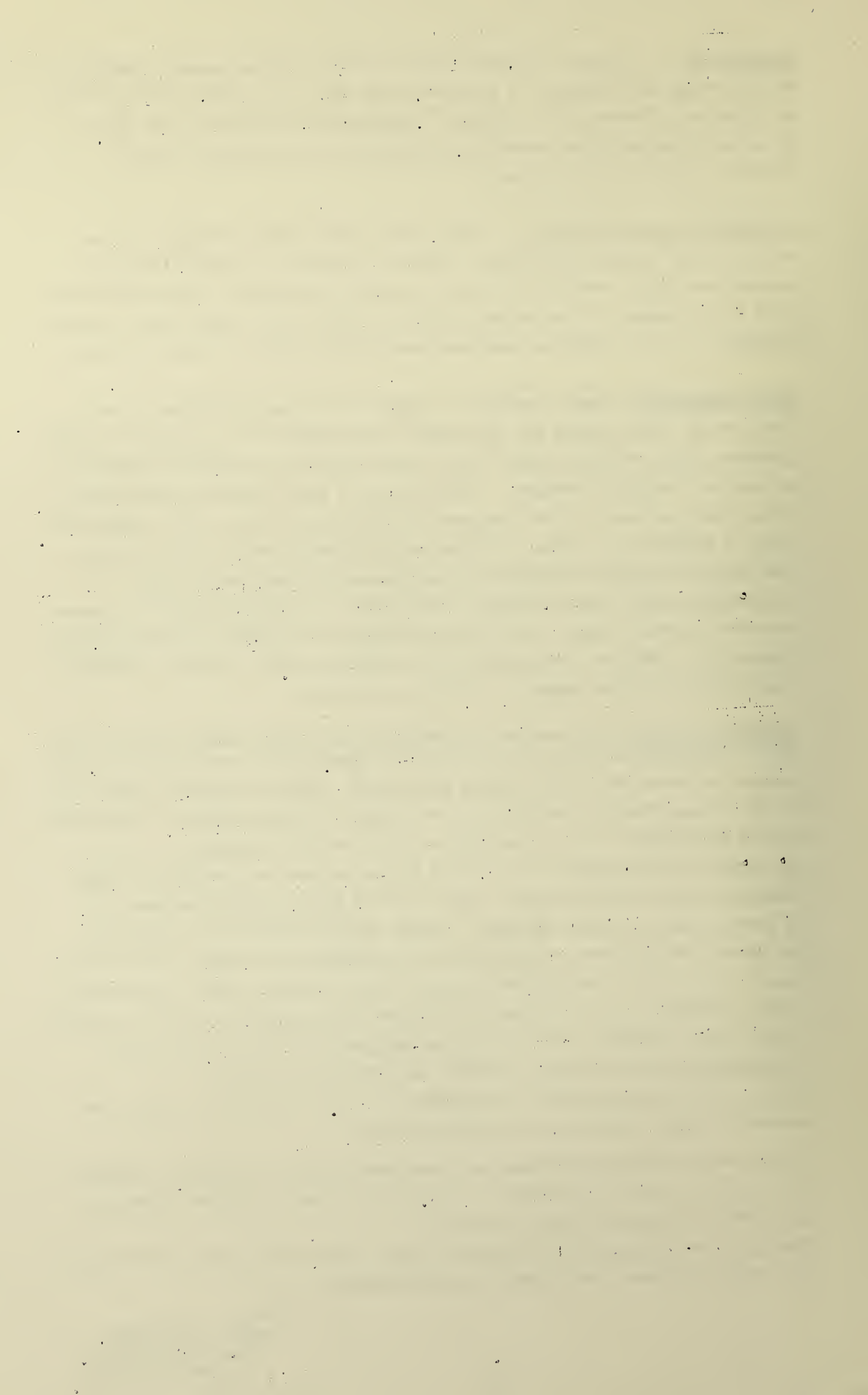
When an additional chiropodist is appointed it will be possible to extend the service to other villages in the Ceiriog District.

I have received the same kindness and consideration from the Council throughout the year, for which I am grateful. I should also like to thank Mr. Aubrey and his staff for their work during the year.

Finally, I must acknowledge the help and advice of Mr. Butler, Clerk of the Council, and of Mr. R.T. Jones, the Deputy Clerk and Treasurer.

I am,  
Ladies & Gentlemen,  
Yours obediently,  
T. Kenrick Hughes.

Medical Officer of Health.



## HOUSING

Demolition Orders have been made in respect of one properties. During the year the Council have undertaken the erection of bungalows for elderly persons as follows:-

Chirk	10
Llwynmawr	6
Llansilin	5 + 4 - 2 Bedroom Houses.
Llanrhaeadr	8

A survey has been made of all dwellings in the area which were graded in Category IV or V. The result of this survey is shown in the following tables:-

No of houses in Category IV.	-	332	(including 43 farms)
" " " " " V	-	167	" 30 "
Total		<u>499</u>	

Of the above the number without one or more of the standard amenities are

(a) Without Bath, Hot & Cold Water Supply and Water Closets.	218
(b) Without Bath and with Water Closets	264
(c) With baths and without Water Closets	17

Total	<u>499</u>
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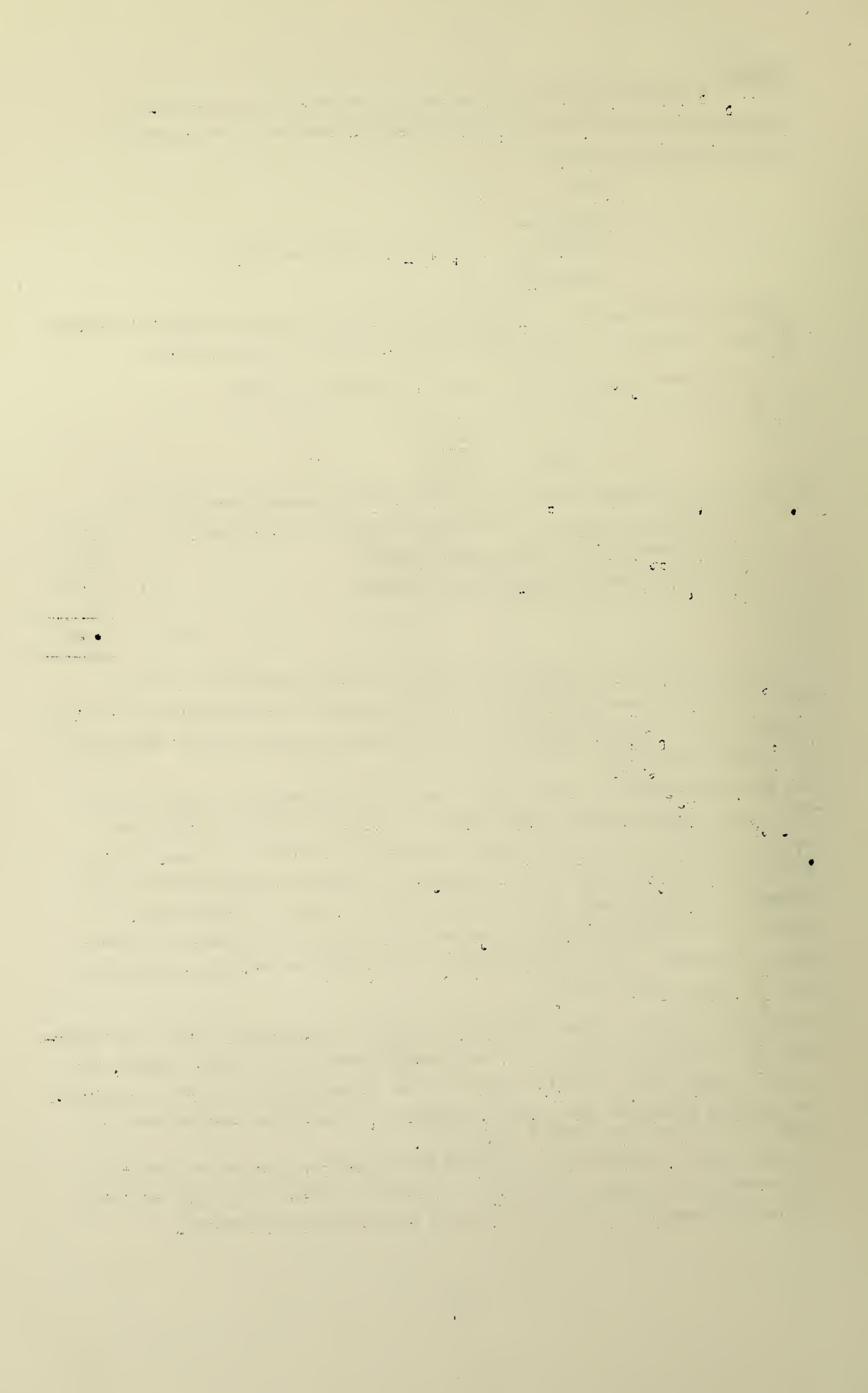
The action taken by the Council on the result of this survey was to send a circular to all owners informing them of the condition of the property and calling attention to the Discretionary and Standard Grants available for the improvement of suitable properties.

The immediate response to the circular has been encouraging the owners of 176 properties having intimated their desire to carry out works to provide the standard amenities and a great deal of advice has been given to owners. It is anticipated that there will be an increase in the number of applicants for both standard and discretionary grants during 1965 as a result of this survey.

The most real difficulty which the survey has revealed is the number of elderly owner - occupiers of low category houses, the majority of which are without the means to improve their homes.

In 1961 the Council purchased 74 terraced houses at Chirk Green, Chirk, for improvement and to date 51 of these have been provided with internal water closets, Hot and cold water, bath, electric cookers a large outbuilding and generally repaired. One pleasing feature of this scheme is that the small gardens provided for each house in the scheme are greatly appreciated.

When the scheme is sufficiently advanced the Council has decided to close the cul-de-sac roads between the streets to provide a pedestrian way only utilizing the newly constructed roads at the rear of the streets for servicing.





### HOUSING REPAIRS ACCOUNT

The following Tables show the value of the work carried out during 1964 in connection with the maintenance of the Council's Housing Estates:-

No. of Houses.	To Credit Repairs Account.	To Debit Repairs Account.	Average Cost per house.
857	£11,190. 17. 6.	£7799. 0. 11.	£13. 1. 2.

WATER SUPPLIES - During the year the following samples have been taken from Council and Privately owned Water supplies:-

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Public Supplies - Satisfactory	27
Unsatisfactory	4
Private Supplies- Satisfactory	1

Year 1964.	No of Houses.	Direct to House.		Standpipe.	
		No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.
CHIRK	1168	1156	97.2%		
GLYN TRAIAN	292	266	88.6%		
GLYNCEIRIOG	337	265	82.8%		
LLANCADWAIADR	44	32	74.4%		
LLANARMON D.C.	66	57	86.3%	2	3.0
LLANSILIN	297	241	81.1	7	2.3
LLANGEDWYN	54	54	100%		
LLANARMON M.M.	17	17	100%		
LLANRHAEDR Y.M.	288	284	98.6%	4	1.4

During the year the only area in which restriction of water was imposed was at Bwlchyddar a hamlet of 6 houses where unsuccessful efforts have been made to improve the supply locally.

MILK & DAIRIES - It was not necessary to institute formal proceedings under the Act for any breach of Regulations. Advice on structural improvements was given where necessary.

SEWERAGE and SEWAGE DISPOSAL. - The completion of the Dolywern and Llwynmawr Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme brings the Council to the happy position of having every village and hamlet of over 12 properties provided with a sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.

The Sewage Disposal Works at Rhosywaun, Chirk constructed in 1920 are now seriously overloaded and plans are in course of preparation for the enlarging of these works at an estimated cost of £100,000.

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also provides a brief overview of the methodology used in the study.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methodology used in the study. It discusses the data collection methods, the sample size, and the statistical analysis techniques used. It also provides a brief overview of the results of the study.

3. The third part of the report is a detailed description of the results of the study. It discusses the findings of the study and the implications of the results. It also provides a brief overview of the conclusions of the study.

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## OFFICES, SHOPS and RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

This new Act makes fresh provision for the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in offices, shops and certain railway premises. With the exception of certain sections, it came into force on August 1st. 1964.

One exception was section 49 (which makes it mandatory for an employer to register with the appropriate authority) came into operation on May 1st. 1964.

The Act lays down requirements for Cleanliness, Overcrowding, Temperature, Ventilation, Lighting, Sanitary Conveniences, Washing Facilities, Water Supply, Clothing Accommodation, Sitting facilities, floors, passages and staircases, Dangerous Machinery, First Aid and Fire Precaution.

## ANALYSIS of PREMISES.

The number of premises registered is 42. The number of visits made under this legislation 48. The number of persons employed 110 (49 Males and 61 Females). Although the premises in the district are small compared to those in a town the same condition apply. Where contraventions have been noted, the persons responsible have been informed so that matters can be put right. However it may be necessary for notices to be served where the work has not been carried out.

REGISTERED COMMON LODGING HOUSES.-- There are no registered common lodging houses in the Rural District.

## FOOD and DRUGS ACT. 1955

### FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1960.

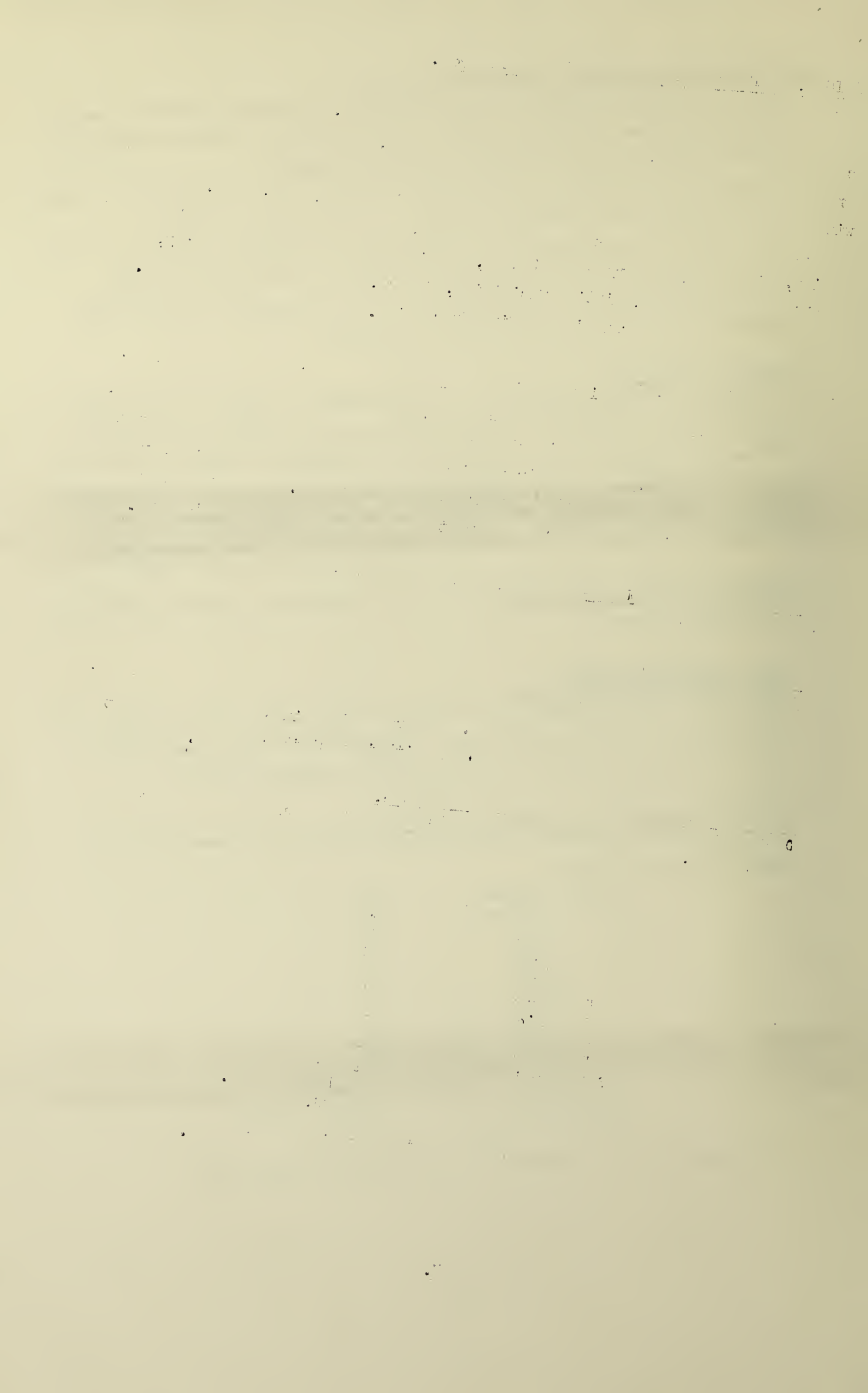
Inspection of Food premises in the area have been carried out at the same time as inspections for the new Shps Act. Contraventions in some cases apply to both Acts and any found have been dealt with in a similar manner.

## UNSOUND FOOD and FOOD and DRUGS ACT 1955 Sec.

During the year the amount of food which was unsound and surrendered to the department is as follows:-

Tinned Tomatoes	67
" Vegetables	38
" Meat	30
" Fruit	72
" Milk	4
" Fish	13
" Cream	3
" Rice	10
" Soup	23
" Dog & Cat Meat	33
Dried Fruit	11 packets
Cooked Meat	29 lbs - 13 ozs.
Cheese (processed)	11 ozs.

All condemned food is disposed of on the Council's Refuse tip.





### MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS 1963

The number of cattle sheep and pigs killed is small because the butchers cater mainly for their own local trade.

All animals killed are inspected and stamped in accordance with the Regulations for which a charge is made.

	Number of Animals slaughtered and inspected.	Number of whole carcases condemned.	Number of Carcases of which some part or organ condemned.
CATTLE	60	Nil	2
SHEEP	717	Nil	3
PIGS	69	Nil	4

The weight of meat condemned -  $81\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.

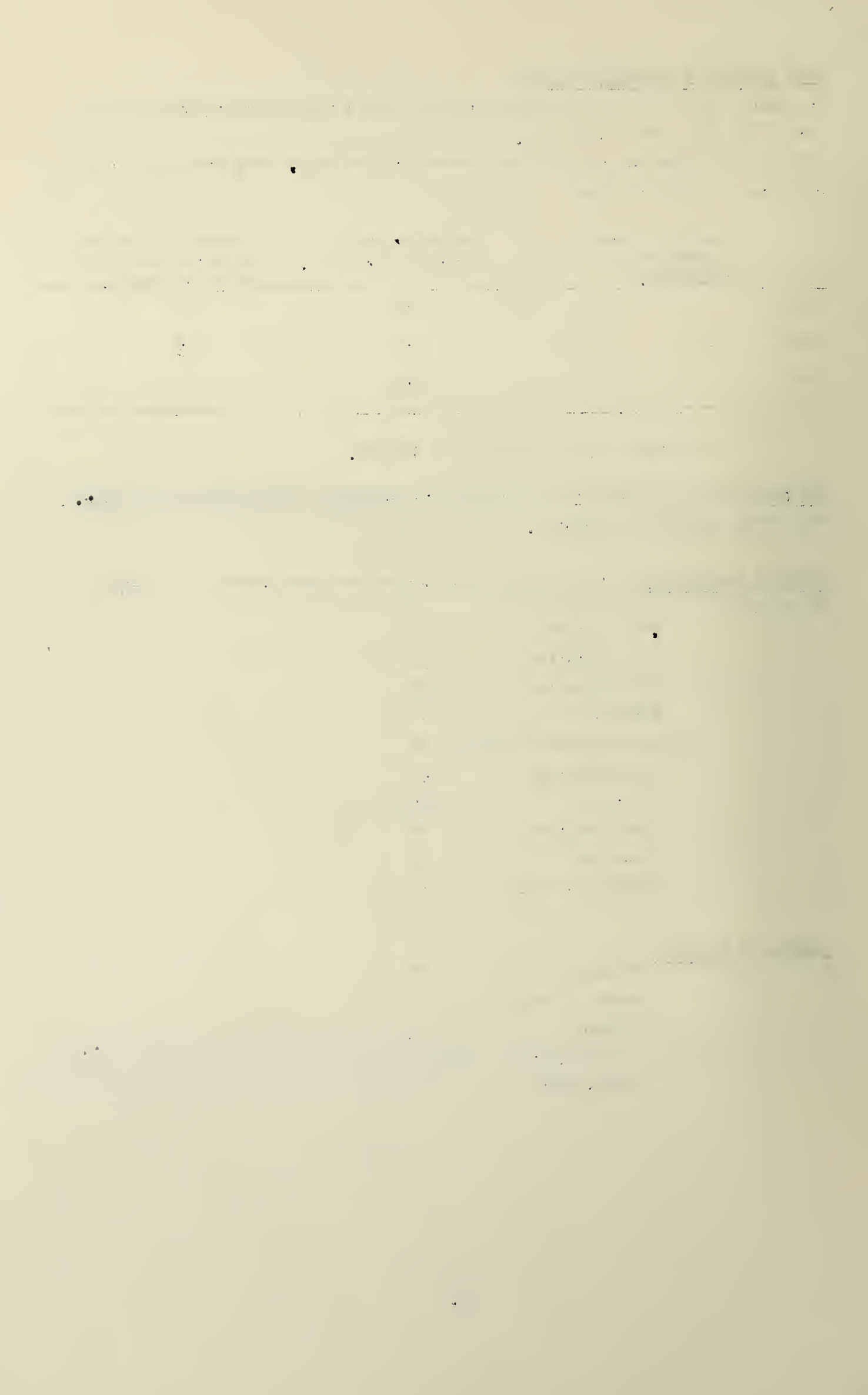
ICE CREAM - All Ice Cream in the district is pre-packed and manufactured by reputable firms outside the district.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS - The Following inspections have been carried out during the year:-

Houses visited	362
" revisited	436
Water Supplies	189
Nuisances	69
Sewerage & Sewage Disposal	196
New Buildings	343
Various	474
Food Premises	53
Caravans	26
Slaughter Houses	122

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES -

Measles	92
Scarlet Fever	3
Pneumonia	1
Food Poisoning	1
Tuberculosis	5



VITAL STATISTICS - Estimated Population 7240

<u>LIVE BIRTHS.</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate	63	48	111
Illegitimate	3	2	5

<u>STILL BIRTHS.</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	1	-	1

LIVE BIRTHS per 1000 POPULATION - Crude 17.40 Corrected 19.49  
Whole Country 18.4

STILL BIRTHS per 1000 LIVE & STILL BIRTHS - 8.55  
England and Wales 16.3

DEATHS of INFANTS under 1 Year 1 (Female) Legitimate.

DEATHS of INFANTS under 4 weeks. 1 (Female)

DEATHS of INFANTS under 1 Week 1 (Female)

INFANT MORTALITY RATE per 1000 LIVE BIRTHS 8.62

INFANT MORTALITY RATE per 1000 LIVE BIRTHS - Legitimate 8.62  
Illegitimate Nil.

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE per 1000 LIVE BIRTHS  
(First Four Weeks) 8.62

INFANT MORTALITY RATE ENGLAND & WALES 20.0

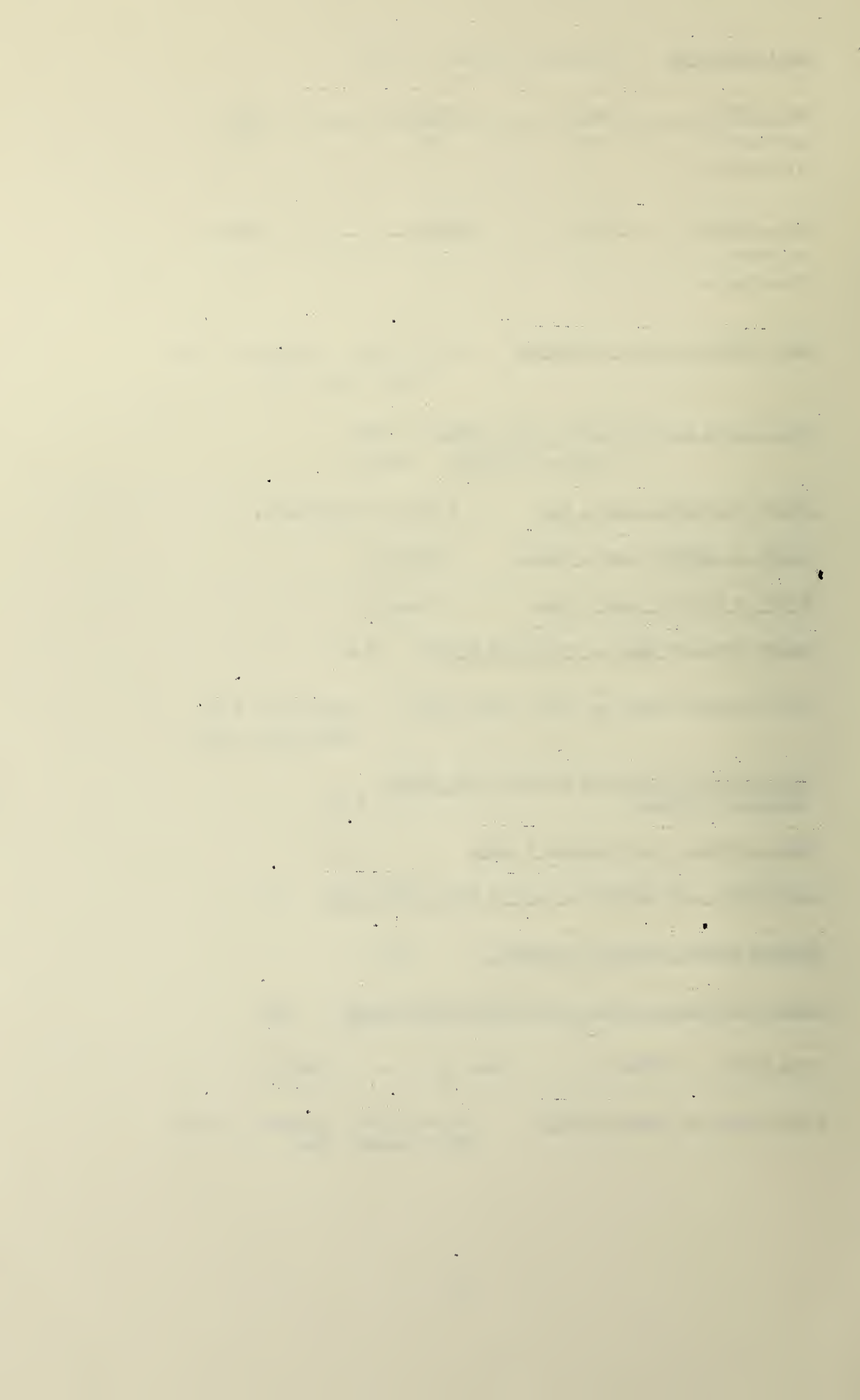
ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS per cent of TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS 4.3

MATERNAL DEATHS (Including abortion) Nil.

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE per 1000 LIVE & STILL BIRTHS Nil.

TOTAL DEATHS - FEMALE 35 MALE 38 - Total 73

TOTAL DEATHS per 1000 POPULATION - Crude 10.08 Corrected 10.18  
Whole Country 11.3





CAUSES OF DEATH	MALES	FEMALES
Tuberculosis		1
Malignant Neoplasm Stomach	2	2
" " Lung Bronchus	2	1
Other " and Lymphatic Neoplasm	6	3
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia		1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	2	10
Coronary Disease, Angina	7	2
Other Heart Disease	6	9
" Circulatory Disease	1	1
Influenza	1	
Pneumonia	3	1
Bronchitis	1	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1
Congenital Malformations		1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	
All other accidents	1	

TUBERCULOSIS.	Cases at 1963.	New Cases.	Removed Cases.	Cases at 1964.
Pulmonary - Male	31	3	2	32
Female	27	1	3	25
Non-Pulmonary - Male	5	1	-	6
" " Female	8	1	1	8

PLANS of NEW BUILDINGS SUBMITTED DURING the YEAR.

(a) Alterations and Conversions	30
(b) New Buildings	54
(c) Approved	81
(d) Not approved	3
(e) Carried Out	64

FACTORIES ACT 1961 - Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health  
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	No. on Register.	No. of Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1.2.3.4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	26	29	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-worker premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	26	29	-	-



CASES in which DEFECTS were FOUND.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more cases).

Particulars.                      No. of cases in which defects were found.                      No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.

	<u>Found.</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>	<u>Referred</u> H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)					
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)					
Ineffective drainage of Floors (S.6)					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective					
(c) Not separate for sexes.					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).					
Total					

